

CLASSIFICATION

TO : Chief, EE

DATE: 12 Dec 53

FROM : Chief of Mission, Frankfurt

SUBJECT: GENERAL— Operational

SPECIFIC— Conversation with Dr. Hans Globke

Attached hereto for your information is a Memorandum of
Conversation with Dr. Hans Globke, held 11 Dec. 1953.

Dist:

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15 December 1953

SUBJECT: Memorandum of Conversation with Dr. Hans GLOBKE

DATE:	DEC 24 1953
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INFO:	D/G
DCOM	1-10-53

1. [] and [] had a meeting with Staatssekretär GLOBKE in the Schaumburg Palais, Bonn, at 1000 hours on the morning of 14 December 1953.

2. Gehlen Organization.

Dr. GLOBKE confirmed that General GEBLER had been called to testify in his activities before the (EVC Committee of the Bundestag). Dr. GLOBKE had first attempted to forestall this meeting but was now pleased that it had taken place and could be considered a successful forward step. (GLOBKE had tried to get in touch with [] to inform him of the meeting before it took place but was unable to make a connection.) GLOBKE explained that Dr. Richard JAEGER of the CSU, the head of the committee, and his deputy, Fritz EILER (L.P.D.) had requested a meeting on the urging of the committee as a whole. The committee wished to be informed about the operations of the Gehlen Organization in general and particularly wished to investigate the accusation that the organization was active in internal West German political matters. A preliminary meeting was held on 10 December between JAEGER and EILER, on the one side, and GLOBKE, BLANK and GEBLER on the other. The committee leaders were satisfied with the explanations provided but insisted that the only satisfactory solution would be an appearance before the whole committee. This meeting before the whole committee then took place on 11 December. No specific details were asked about Gehlen operations. The committee was informed about the (Geyer) affair and General GEBLER briefed them on the nature and mission of his organization and its background. He emphasized its tasks in positive foreign intelligence and, according to GLOBKE, convinced the committee that he was not meddling in internal German politics, and led them to recognize the necessity for integrating his organization into the Government. The committee was also convinced that the membership of the organization was relatively clean and was not, as alleged, a collection of former SD officers. GLOBKE pointed out that during these meetings GEBLER was very helpful and took a very loyal and positive attitude. (GEBLER said to BLANK, GLOBKE used the expressions "absolut positiv" and "sehr gut".) GLOBKE was asked what BLANK's position was in regard to the integration of the organization. According to GLOBKE, BLANK is aiding the move for integration of the organization at the earliest possible date. The actual mechanics of the integration have not been settled but, according to GLOBKE, BLANK still wishes merely to have an evaluation staff in the Amt Blank and does not intend to try to take over part of the active collection program.

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It was GLOBKE's opinion that this discussion with the EVG Committee was a step forward because it had convinced certain important members of the Bundestag to take a favorable attitude with regard to the organization.

3. (Professor Eugen KOGON.) Dr. GLOBKE introduced a problem with regard to Professor Eugen KOGON and the European Unity Movement. He introduced the subject by saying that KOGON was involved in many activities connected with European Union besides his professorship in Darmstadt and his connections with a publishing house. Apparently at the present moment the German section of the (Europa Bewegung) has financial problems. A special committee has been installed over KOGON to superintend all business and financial activities. This special committee consists of three directors; namely, the journalist FRIEDLANDER, CDU Bundestag member (Dr. Paul LEVERKUMEN of Hamburg, and Josef MUELLER of Munich (Ochsen Fepp)). The financial difficulties are such that KOGON approached Chancellor ADENAUER and asked for financial assistance from the Federal Republic. He informed the Chancellor that the indebtedness of the Movement amounted to 260,000 DM. Peculiarly enough, Dr. GLOBKE heard from another source that KOGON reported to the directors of the special committee that the indebtedness was 70,000 DM. For his information and that of the Chancellor, Dr. GLOBKE would like to find out some exact information to clarify this discrepancy. At the same time, GLOBKE has heard that "CIC" intends to sue KOGON for not carrying out certain editorial projects for which he was given advances. GLOBKE is not interested in damaging KOGON but, if there is a financial mess, he hopes that it can be cleaned up quickly and without publicity so that the European Union will not come into discredit. GLOBKE would like to ascertain from us if KOGON has debts to the Americans or if the Americans have financial claims on him or the Movement and, if this is so, discuss with us the possibility of handling the matter in such a way as not to damage the European Union Movement. (It is not clear whether KOGON is involved in his position as president of Verein Deutsche mit der Europäischen Bewegung or as president of "European Union", the German section of "Union Européenne des Intellectuals".)

4. Dr. GLOBKE was queried as to whether a copy of the Secret Agreement had been passed to Dr. JOHNS of the NSC. He stated that this matter was being looked after and a copy of the Agreement was being prepared for transmittal to Dr. JOHNS.

5. Dr. GLOBKE was reminded that Dr. GOERTZ had reopened the subject of censorship with Dr. ADENAUER. GLOBKE admitted that this was a very difficult question and that the Chancellor was trying to cultivate a sympathetic viewpoint in some of the leading, dissenting members. GLOBKE admitted that the General Public could not continue to postpone facing this question indefinitely. In his opinion, a meeting of the Chiefs would

have to be arranged with Dr. Gerd BUECHTJUS and other vocal critics of censorship so that some arrangement could be made that would satisfy the normal security requirements of both the Allies and the Federal Republic.

6. CDU Ost-Bureau. Dr. GLOBKE was reminded that we had brought up the subject of expanded activity on the part of the CDU Ost-Bureau and had asked who were the appropriate people in this sphere. GLOBKE repeated that this was largely a matter for the Kaiser Ministry and that GRADL in Berlin was KAISER's man for such Exil-CDU matters. Since we had originally asked if HECK were a referent in this field, he flatly stated that HECK had nothing to do with this matter but confined his propaganda attentions to internal Federal Republic affairs. With regard to expansion, he merely stated that Exil-CDU wishes to become more active but needs money which they hope to get from SCHAEFFER through the Kaiser Ministry.

7. Passing reference was made to the possibility of a four-power conference in Berlin. We pointed out the John Foster DULLES statement that the Americans regarded the conference as an attempt to arrange a peaceful reunification of Germany, that we would insist on free elections, and under no circumstances would we give de jure recognition to the GDR Government. GLOBKE said that the Federal Republic was making plans to look after some 700 journalists in Berlin. He expected East Zone propaganda to be intense but had seen no present indications of it. He intimated that if they intensified propaganda we would probably intensify counter-propaganda, but that if the East Zone left things fairly quiet we would probably be fairly quiet also.

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